

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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IN RE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Civil Action No.:
03 MDL 1570 (RCC)

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This document relates to:

Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Al Baraka Investment and Development Corp. et al., Civil Action No.: 04-CV- 1923 (RCC)

**PLAINTIFFS' MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT/ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS
AS TO DEFENDANT DUBAI ISLAMIC BANK**

Counsel for the above captioned Plaintiffs hereby provide a more definite statement/additional allegations ("More Definite Statement") as to the above referenced Defendant. This statement, annexed hereto as Exhibit 1, is hereby incorporated into the Complaint(s) in the above referenced action(s), pursuant to the Court's Case Management No. 1, dated March 10, 2004, and Case Management Order No. 2, dated June 16, 2004, paragraph 13.

Dated: September 30, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

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EXHIBIT 1

PLAINTIFFS' MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT AS TO DEFENDANT DUBAI
ISLAMIC BANK

1. The name of the defendant to whom this Statement pertains is Dubai Islamic Bank. The alleged misconduct and basis for liability is set forth below as well as elsewhere in the Complaint.
2. All known wrongdoers are named as defendants in this action, as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), other cases brought by other plaintiffs in *In Re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001* (03-MDL-1570 (RCC)), and others. Plaintiffs will separately file Statements with respect to the misconduct of certain of the other defendants. Given the vastly complicated nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, however, much information is unavailable to plaintiffs, and the identities of other wrongdoers may be revealed through discovery or otherwise. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this Statement as information is learned and verified and after discovery or other information is obtained.
3. The name of each victim can be found on the More Definite Statement, Victims List ("Victims List"). The victims consist of (1) all spouses, children, parents, siblings, or heirs of any individual who died at the World Trade Center in New York, NY, the Pentagon Building in Arlington County, Virginia, or in the airliner crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, as the result of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 (with the events at the World Trade Center in New York, N.Y., the Pentagon Building in Arlington County, Virginia, and the airliner crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, on September 11, 2001, and activities related thereto, collectively referred to herein as "Attack" or "Attacks"); and (2) all legal representatives (including executors, estate administrators and trustees) entitled to bring legal action on behalf of any individual who died as the result of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001; but excluding (3) all individuals, and all spouses, children, parents, siblings, and legal representative of individuals identified by the Attorney General of the United States or otherwise shown to have perpetrated, aided and abetted, conspired in regard to, or otherwise supported the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The Victims List sets forth the names of the decedents killed by the attackers, with the category of "victims" further including their spouses, children, parents, siblings or heirs as set forth above.
4. The manner in which the victims were injured consists of death, suffering caused by death, and all economic damages resulting from such deaths, and actions of the defendants and their co-conspirators as described herein.

5. Please find below a description, in detail, of the pattern of racketeering activity for each RICO claim:

a. The predicate acts and statutes in question include:

- Conspiracy to commit murder - NY Penal § 105.15; NY Penal § 125.25 (xi)
- Conspiracy to commit arson - NY Penal § 105.15; NY Penal § 150.15
- Fraud with Identification - 18 U.S.C. § 1028
- Mail Fraud - 18 U.S.C. § 1341
- Wire Fraud - 18 U.S.C. § 1343
- Financial Institution Fraud - 18 U.S.C. §1344
- Illegal Transactions in Monetary Instruments - 18 U.S.C. § 1956
- Money Laundering - 18 U.S.C. § 1957
- Defrauding the United States Government - 18 U.S.C. § 371
- Travel Act - 18 U.S.C. § 1952
- Filing false or Materially False Tax Returns - 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1),(2)
- Engaging in a corrupt endeavor to impede and impair the due administration of the internal revenue laws - 26 U.S.C. § 7212(a)
- Providing Material Support of Terrorism - 18 U.S.C. § 2332(b)(g)(5)(B), 18 U.S.C. § 2339A, 18 U.S.C. § 2339B, 18 U.S.C. § 2339C

b. In the Mid 1990's to September 11, 2002, Dubai Islamic Bank conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's, as defined *supra*, affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Dubai Islamic Bank conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Throughout this period, Dubai Islamic Bank conspired to support terrorism and to obfuscate the roles of the various participants and conspirators in Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, which conspiracy culminated in the Attack.

- c. The individual times, places, and contents of the alleged misconduct are not all particularly known at this time.
 - d. The predicate act is not based upon a criminal conviction.
 - e. Civil litigation has not yet resulted in a judgment regarding the predicate acts.
 - f. The predicate acts form a pattern of racketeering in that they are repeated, ongoing, continuous, and are a part of the Enterprise's regular way of doing business. Other of the defendants consistently, evenly constantly, laundered money, filed false tax returns, and otherwise impeded and impaired the administration of the tax laws as part of their scheme to conduit money to terrorists, and yet obfuscate their support of Radical Muslim Terrorism and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.
 - g. The predicate act relates to each other (horizontal relatedness) as part of a common plan because each act of knowing and intentionally providing financial services and money laundering and tax evasion allowed certain of the defendants, specifically including Dubai Islamic Bank, to surreptitiously provide funds to terrorist organizations, including al Qaida, Radical Muslim Terrorism and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, which conspiracy culminated in the Attacks.
6. A description of the Enterprise is as follows:

- a. The Enterprise ("Radical Muslim Terrorism" or "al Qaida" or "International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders") ("Enterprise") is comprised of the defendants named in the Original Complaint and any additional complaints filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), and others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact.
- b. The Enterprise has its origins in the defeat of the Soviets in Afghanistan in the late 1980s, when Osama Bin Ladin ("Bin Ladin") formed an organization called "The Foundation" or "al Qaida." Al Qaida was intended to serve as a foundation upon which to build a global Islamic army. In February, 1998, a declaration was issued, following the holding of a terrorist summit, announcing the formation of the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, the precursor of which was the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic Jihad. The structure of the Enterprise is an association in fact with common and complex goals

that consist of far more than the mere desire to perpetrate the acts of racketeering outlined herein. Rather, the Enterprise utilizes acts of racketeering to further its overall common purposes of: (i) spreading a particularly virulent brand of radical, conservative Islam; (ii) eliminating Western influences in Islamic countries, including Western influences that are perceived to keep in power repressive Saudi-American regimes that are not true to Islam; and (iii) punishing Israel, and the United States for its perceived support of Israel. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, does not feature a centralized hierarchy, because the lack of a centralized hierarchy is essential to the Enterprise's clandestine nature and its success. Thus, although al Qaida, for example, had its own membership roster and a structure of "committees" to guide and oversee such functions as training terrorists, proposing targets, financing operations, and issuing edicts, the committees were not a hierarchical chain of command but were instead a means for coordinating functions and providing material support to operations. Dubai Islamic Bank fit neatly into this framework by raising funds for and providing funding to and otherwise providing material support for the members of the Enterprise who engaged in the Attack.

The Enterprise is a sophisticated global terrorist network which uses a variety of business and financial transactions to further its operations. These transactions include but are not limited to transferring funds between accounts to purchase communications equipment, electronics equipment, and land (for use as training camps and to store explosives and weapons). These transactions are accomplished through, *inter alia*, the use of wire transfers and electronic transmissions.

On information and belief, at the time of the September 11th attack, the al Qaida's annual income was approximately \$50 million and its assets over a ten-year period ranged between \$300 and \$500 million dollars. The Enterprise relies upon a global network of banks and financial institutions, including D_Name, and illegal activity to generate material support to continue its terrorist operations.

- c. Dubai Islamic Bank was not an employee, officer or director of the Enterprise, based upon present information available. Dubai Islamic Bank is associated with the alleged Enterprise. Dubai Islamic Bank is a member of the Enterprise, and is separate and distinct from the Enterprise. Dubai Islamic Bank intended to further the Attack and adopted the goal of furthering and/or facilitating that criminal endeavor, which criminal activity culminated in the Attack.
7. The pattern of racketeering activity conducted by Dubai Islamic Bank is separate from the existence of Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the Al Qaida, and/or the

- International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, but was a necessary component to the Attack.
8. The Enterprise conducts terrorism all over the world; the racketeering activity conducted by Dubai Islamic Bank funds that activity, which activity culminated in the Attack. The usual and daily activities of the Enterprise include recruitment, indoctrination, and the provisioning and operation of training camps, all of which activities are funded by the racketeering activities described herein.
 9. The Enterprise benefits by spreading its ideology, by suppressing other forms of Islam, and through the gratification of destroying its perceived enemies.
 10. The Enterprise, and the racketeering activities conducted by Dubai Islamic Bank, relies heavily on the American interstate system of commerce for banking, supplies, communications, and virtually all its essential commercial functions, and in that manner affects interstate commerce. The Enterprise and the racketeering activities conducted, engaged in, and/or transacted business within and in the United States and elsewhere, and utilized, possessed, used, transferred, owned, leased, operated, and/or controlled assets in the United States and elsewhere. Furthermore, activities and actions of the Enterprise affect interstate commerce as demonstrated by the Attack itself, which caused damage to the United States economy and property and businesses situate therein. See Rasul v. Bush, 124 S. Ct. 2686, No. 03-334, 2004 U.S. LEXIS 4760, *8 (stating that the Attack “severely damaged the United States economy”).
 11. Dubai Islamic Bank acquired or maintained an interest or control in the Enterprise.
 12. With respect to the alleged violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), the following is asserted:
 - a. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders “employs” certain individuals, only a few of whose identities are known, including defendant Osama Bin Ladin.
 - b. The Enterprise, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and the Crusaders, is comprised of the defendants named in the Complaint, the First Amended Complaint, the Second Amended Complaint and any additional complaints filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Iraq, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1076 (RCC)), among others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact. The liable persons are the enterprise and that which makes up the enterprise.

13. The conspiracy which violates 18 U.S.C. §1962(d) is described as follows:

- a. The history of the conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), behind Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders could, and has, filled many books, but for purposes of the present RICO Statement, the following is offered. After being turned out of the Sudan in May 1996, al Qaida established itself in Afghanistan, and relied on well-placed financial facilitators, including D_Name, who laundered funds from Islamic so-called charities and corporations and raised money from willing and unwitting donors. They also relied heavily on certain imams at mosques who were willing to divert the *Zakat*, the mandatory charitable contributions required of all Muslims. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders also collected money from employees of corrupted charities. The money raised from these various sources (the "Funds"), including Dubai Islamic Bank, were used by the Enterprise to accomplish its goals, with the knowledge and awareness of Dubai Islamic Bank, of both those goals and the uses to which the Funds were put.
- b. The Funds were used to organize and conduct a complex international terrorist operation intended to inflict catastrophic harm on the United States. The Funds enabled the Enterprise to identify, recruit, groom and train leaders who were able to evaluate, approve and supervise the planning and direction of the Enterprise. The Funds also provided communications sufficient system that gathered information on and formed assessments of the Enterprise's enemies' strengths and weaknesses.
- c. The Funds enabled the Enterprise to establish a personnel system by which, among other things, it recruited and trained persons to inflict the harm (the "Operatives") and provided planning and direction to the Operatives. The funds thus raised were used to, among other things, operate terrorist training camps in Afghanistan, where some recruits were trained in conventional warfare but where the best and most zealous recruits received terrorist training. The curriculum in the camps placed with great emphasis on ideological and religious indoctrination. All trainees and other personnel were encouraged to think creatively about ways to commit mass murder.
- d. The camps were able to operate only because of the worldwide network of recruiters, travel facilitators, and document forgers who vetted recruits and helped them get in and out of Afghanistan. From the ranks of these recruits the nineteen perpetrators of the Attack were selected. None of this would have been possible without the funds supplied by participants and conspirators like Dubai Islamic Bank. Indeed, the Enterprise would not

have been successful without enthusiastic participation of all of the conspirators, including Dubai Islamic Bank. In order to identify nineteen individuals willing, able and competent to carry out the Attack, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders needed to select from a vast pool of recruits and trainees, which pool would not have been available to it without the assistance provided by Dubai Islamic Bank. Dubai Islamic Bank, with knowledge and intent, agreed to the overall objectives of the conspiracy, and agreed to commit at least two predicate acts and all agreed to participate in the conspiracy, either expressly or impliedly. Dubai Islamic Bank conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Dubai Islamic Bank conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Dubai Islamic Bank also, with knowledge and intent, agreed to and did aid and abet all of the above illegal activities, RICO predicate acts, and RICO violations.

14. The injuries to business or property suffered by the O'Neill Plaintiff's resulting from the September 11th attack include economic damages, including but not limited, to pecuniary losses, past and future wage losses and profits, loss of business opportunities, loss of and/or damage to tangible and intangible personal property, loss of currency, loss of support, funeral and burial expenses, loss of prospective inheritance, and loss of other economic contributions to the Plaintiffs'/Decedents' households. Additionally, the Attack itself was intended to destroy the leading symbol of the United States' leadership in world trade – The World Trade Center - and as such, affected the O'Neill Plaintiff's jobs, businesses, and livelihoods.
15. Plaintiffs' damages – the loss of life and the damages to business and property related thereto that resulted from the actions of the defendants and their co-conspirators, are a direct causal relationship to the violation of the RICO statute, and are not a derivative claim of damage to a third party. The Plaintiffs, both named and as a class, as described in the complaint, as amended, were the "reasonably foreseeable victims of a RICO violation" and the "intended victims of the racketeering enterprise," (that is, terrorism, the culmination of which was the Attack).
16. Each defendant is jointly and severally liable for all damages sustained by each plaintiff subject to the description of victims set forth in paragraph 4 hereof, for the loss of life, and the economic damages, including but not limited, to pecuniary losses, past and future wage losses and profits, loss of business opportunities, loss of and/or damage to tangible and intangible personal property, loss of currency, loss of support, funeral and burial expenses, loss of prospective inheritance, and

loss of other economic contributions to the Plaintiffs'/Decedents' households. The damages for the plaintiffs' collectively are to be determined at trial, and are in excess of \$10,000,000,000.00 prior to trebling, punitive damages, interest, legal fees, and the costs of this suit.

17. The federal causes of action against Dubai Islamic Bank are as follows: Count One, Torture Victim Protection Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1350; Count Two, Alien Tort Claims Act 28 U.S.C. §1330; Count Nine, Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2331, 2333, *et. seq.*; Count Ten, RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(b), 1962(c), 1962(d); Count Twelve, Foreign State Agencies and Instrumentalities, 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(7), 1606.
18. The state causes of action are as follows: Count Three, Wrongful Death; Count Four, Survival; Count Five, Negligent and Intentional Infliction or Emotional Distress; Count Six, Conspiracy; Count Seven, Aiding and Abetting; Count Eight, Negligence; Count Eleven, Punitive Damages.
19. Dubai Islamic Bank has long provided financial support and other forms of material support to terrorist organizations including Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders. Dubai Islamic Bank conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Dubai Islamic Bank conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.
20. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all allegations, claims and counts contained in Plaintiff's Complaint, as amended.
21. Dubai Islamic Bank is headquartered in Dubai which is one of the United Arab Emirates. The Chairman of Dubai Islamic Bank is Dr. Mohammad Khalfan Kharbush who also is the Minister of Finance of the United Arab Emirates. Dubai Islamic Bank has a history of laundering money on behalf of Osama Bin Laden and the Al Qaida, as well as other illicit activities.
22. Dubai Islamic Bank is a shareholder in other banks which have laundered money and conducted other activities in support of Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders. Dubai Islamic Bank is a shareholder of Baraka Islamic Bank EC, and affiliate of Al Baraka Bank.¹ Dubai Islamic Bank is also a shareholder of

¹ Specific misconduct regarding Al Baraka Investment & Development Corp. ("Al Baraka"), a co-defendant herein, is set forth in a More Definite Statement Applicable to Al Baraka. Plaintiffs herein incorporate by reference throughout this document the factual averments and arguments which will be contained within its More Definite Statement Applicable to Al Baraka, relating to *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.*, 04-CV-1923 (RCC).

- Tadamon Islamic Bank in Sudan, which is a shareholder of Al Shamal Islamic Bank.²
23. Dubai Islamic Bank has displayed a pattern of conduct that demonstrates the aiding, abetting and material support of international terrorism.
 24. According to a NY Times article, on or about July 8, 1999, the United States government “quietly sent senior officials [in July 1999] to one of the countries, the United Arab Emirates, to lobby for a halt to a suspected financial relationship between a Government-controlled bank and Osama Bin Ladin.” The United States State Department announced that Dubai Islamic Bank had laundered money for Osama Bin Ladin. In July 1999, the U.S. State Department stated that the government of the United Arab Emirates reported that it had taken steps to clean up the Dubai Islamic Bank and to restore its reputation.
 25. The U.S. State Department also confirmed that a United States delegation had traveled to the United Arab Emirates with evidence that Osama Bin Ladin was channeling funds through Dubai Islamic Bank. The Central Intelligence (“CIA”) had obtained evidence that Osama Bin Laden had been permitted to funnel money through the Dubai Islamic Bank, which is backed by the government of the United Arab Emirates.
 26. In a draft report on April 22, 2002, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (“NATO”) stated: “It is now apparent that institutions located in the United Arab Emirates, the region’s most developed and lightly regulated financial center, played a key role in moving resources to those who planned and carried out the September 11th attacks. There has subsequently been much discussion about a traditional trust based means of transferring value; the al Hawala transaction system, which allows clients to move funds internationally without leaving any traces of the operation. The Al Barakaat Hawala operating out of Somalia and the UAE apparently helped to move funds to the terrorists who carried out the New York and Washington attacks. *Al Qaida had previously used the Dubai Islamic Bank and local Hawala transfer companies to fund the bombings of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.*” (emphasis added).
 27. A Saudi national, Mustafa Ahmed Al-Hisawi a/k/a Sheikh Saeed, held accounts at Dubai Islamic Bank and its affiliate and correspondent, Standard Chartered Bank.

² Al Shamal Bank is the bank which Osama Bin Ladin helped to establish in 1991 by providing capital in the amount of \$50 million. Other defendants, named in the above-referenced actions, such as Faisal Islamic Bank, Youssef M. Nada, Mohammed Al Faisal Al Saud and others, additionally assisted in the establishment of Al Shamal Bank. Other specific misconduct regarding Al Shamal Bank is set forth in the RICO statement applicable to Mohammed Al Faisal Al Saud. Thereby, Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the factual averments and arguments contained in the RICO Statement Applicable to Mohammed al Faisal al Saud which relate to Al Shamal Bank, relating to *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.*, 04-CV-1923 (RCC).

Al-Hisawi was Osama Bin Ladin's chief financial officer. Al-Hisawi lived in the UAE from June 2001 until September 11, 2001 when he fled to Karachi, Pakistan. The US authorities have identified at least \$500,000 that flowed from Al-Hisawi's accounts to the nineteen (19) hijackers, including hundreds of thousands of dollars in money transfers from Dubai Islamic Bank to two (2) of the hijackers, Marwan al-Shehhi and Mohammed Atta, since at least June 2000, to pay for their flight training and expenses. These transactions were carried out in violation of international standards adopted to prevent money laundering, including the 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering adopted in 1990 by the International Financial Action Task Force, of which the UAE is a member.

28. Two days before the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, al-Hisawi received transfers back of "surplus" funds of \$15,000 from three of the hijackers, Mohammed Atta, Walid al-Sheri and Marwan al-Shehhi.
29. On September 27, 2001, the Central Bank of the UAE, at the demand of the United States, announced an order to freeze the assets and investments of twenty-six (26) people or organizations suspected of maintaining contact with Al Qaida and Osama Bin Laden, in particular Dubai Islamic Bank.
30. In addition, on September 25, 2001, Luxemburg's commission for supervising financial institutions, the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, issued a regulatory alert naming Dubai Islamic Bank as having links with Osama Bin Ladin and terrorism.
31. Despite all these warnings, Dubai Islamic Bank continued to maintain the accounts and DIB knowingly provided financial services and other forms of material support to Al Qaida, while disregarding warnings and refusing to adhere to even minimal banking industry standards designed to thwart the support of terrorist networked like the Enterprise through anti-terrorist and money laundering safeguards and "know your customer" regulations.
32. As the foregoing demonstrates, Dubai Islamic Bank thereby knowingly has, for a period of many years, provided critical financial and logistical support to al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, to support the terrorist organization's global jihad. The September 11th Attack was a direct, intended and foreseeable product of Dubai Islamic Bank' participation in the jihadist campaign for al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.
33. Given the extraordinarily complex nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, much information is presently unavailable to plaintiffs, absent discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this Statement as information is learned and verified through discovery and otherwise.

Date: September 30, 2005

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CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and accurate copy of the within More Definite Statement under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(e) and the CMO 1 and CMO 2 has been served on all attorneys of record, on this date, by way of the court's Electronic Case Filings (ECF) system.

Dated: September 30, 2005

GINA M. MACNEILL, ESQ.